



SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1860.  
THE DAILY JOURNAL OF THE WEST.

No subject, on which they delight to expatiate,—excepting the celestial law of marriage, the glorification of polygamy—is a more frequent theme, of saintly and apostolic discourse, than the persecutions to which the faithful have been subjected by the “horrible Gentiles.” In what houses and Tabernacles gathered, were the Elders and Bishops, ever and again, wax eloquent on the favorite and exciting theme, “we have been persecuted, therefore we are the people of God.” Do they ever tell their hearers the why and the wherefore of the persecutions, that have embittered their history, and constituted, according to their peculiar logic, the evidence on which they chivalrously found their claims to sainthood? We stop not at present to inquire into the numerous causes, amounting to violation of sacred law—that roused the stern opposition to the Mormons, that resulted in the grand western heresy, but we shrewdly suspect, from data not to be successfully disputed, that other causes than those of strictly religious character, first inflamed the hostility. And in those reasons, which we will not now take space to place before our readers, we see enough to banish the cherished ideal of the Mormons, orators, when aiming to deepen the delusion, in the minds of the people, and to place upon them new fetters of superstition. The ignorant and credulous may accept the conclusion and comfort themselves, with the bubble of designing men, that because they have been oppressed, and denounced, they must necessarily be God’s people; but those who are governed by reason and by the high principle of philosophy, will look beyond that for the evidence on which to rest the grand and desirable conclusion.

Without at present entering on the subject of their former persecutions, we ask, have they been persecuted since they took up their abode in these mountain valleys? Who, until recently, have opposed them, uplifted the voice of protest in their midst? Have they not stood for years of their isolated position, of the vast mountain-barriers and mighty stretch of desert plain, separating them from their “detested enemies?” The truth respecting their vices, practices and impious usages, has not yet half been told, even were it possible to construct that into persecution. For years, the Christian Churches have left Utah and her people to themselves. No voice of protest and condemnation was raised even, when in the name of religion and at the command of the prophet, the weak were trampled on, and the innocent prostituted to purposes revolting to humanity. For years a system of Thimgelidous in all its characteristics, has been tolerated by a too indulgent Government, least the slightest show of persecution should seem to be justified. Who are the persecutors? What show of justice can a Gentile find in the Mormon courts, when his claims conflict with the interests of the Hierarchy or his favorites? In what other portion of our country, is such hatred cherished towards any class of the people, as the teachings of the leaders tend to fester, in the hearts of the Mormon people against the “Gentiles” who are yet in the minority, but powerful in the consciousness of right and in the invincible purposes of manhood? What liberty of conscience is tolerated by the men who talk as if themselves were the object of persecution? Are the people allowed to despise the will of the prophet, or to dissent from his arbitrary and in so very well authenticated cases, scifas—counsel? Are not the aspirations of manhood, every where in Utah, suppressed and crushed by those heartless men, who are forever talking about persecution and courting cheap martyrs? Is there not a terrorism here exercised overhanded, worthy of the darkest and most infamous age of tyranny? Is the dominant religion in Utah, a tolerant religion favorable to free thought, conducive to the development of manhood in its grandest and noblest proportions? Is it a temple in which free thought is made to circulate, and the free light of science to pour its splendor? Why then the espionage so constantly practised, in obedience to counsel? Why the necessity for those skulking wretches, the secret police? Why the necessity for the so-called “teachers,” prying into families, withholding by their sorcery, break every glowing bud of hope, crushing every free thought, and casting new chains over the minds of the people, rousing their superstitions, fears, disillusioning helpless women and young girls, distilling lies into their very souls? Is not that subtle, diabolical persecution? What is the diabolical attempt over and again to blot the good name of the young Indians that have moral courage to dissent from the detestable doctrines and infamous practices, into which they are urged by their so-called spiritual guides? Is not that the most abominable persecution? Are not the human-life-like illusions of a certain organ, in the fearless men who have forsaken the truth, an indication of an approaching spate? Are not the brutal remarks of certain Mormon representations of the law, respecting the same, as evidence of the spurious and pernicious purposes? Are not the

diversions from the will of the priesthood, giving to assassination the sanction of religion, rousing and sending forth a demon spirit of vengeance that drenched the valleys of Utah with blood yet unavenged?

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH,

INTERNAL TO THE DAILY JOURNAL, YERKES.

CONCERNING THE

SENATE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 6.

The Senate took up the House resolution amending the Constitution. Mr. Douglass offered the following substitute: After the census to be taken in 1870, and each succeeding census, represent the number of free colored persons in several States within the United States, according to the number in each State, of colored persons above the age of

21 years.

Mr. Sumner resumed his speech, commenced yesterday, and concluded; after which, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The freedmen’s bureau bill, as passed by the House, differs from the Senate bill in the following particulars: The salary of the sub-district agents is fixed at \$1,200 instead of \$1,500; number of clerks allowed assistant commissioners, three, instead of six; the operations of the bureau to be confined to States in which, on February 1866, the privilege of the habeas corpus was suspended. It is provided that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependent on the Government for support, who, being able to find employment, could, by proper industry and exertions, avoid such a state of affairs for dependance; and at the end of the Sea Island section, which confirms the negroes in occupancy for three years, is a clause providing that “whenever the former owners of lands, now occupied under Gen. Sherman’s field-order, make application for a restoration of said lands, the commissioners are authorized, upon agreement with the written consent of said occupants, to procure, by rent or purchase, or assignment, under the provisions of the bill, other lands to them, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant.” It is believed that these amendments will be agreed to by the Senate.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day: S. Garfield, Washington Territory, Surveyor General for said Territory; John Wilson, Peoria, Ill., Consul at Antwerp; Nathaniel Usher, Indiana, District Attorney for Florida; Flix Henry Warren, Iowa, Minister Resident at Guatimala.

HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 6.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate bill, and voted down an amendment, excepting Kentucky from the operation of the bill, by 34 against 31. Stevens substituted for a bill by which liberal titles to lands secured to freedmen; rejected by 37 ayes against 126 nays.

House then passed a bill with amendment from committee; ayes 136, nays 33.

The amendment covers all objections about Caroline Sea Islands, by providing that if freedmen are ejected from the same, an equal quantity of land shall be allotted them elsewhere.

Washington, Feb. 7.

In the House to-day the following Senate bills were passed: extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, from July to December; giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Lincoln during her life; and a joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, Feb. 5.

The council of Generals concluded its deliberations to-day and separate to-morrow, returning to their several departments. The only known result of the council is an army legislation pending before Congress. If their recommendations be followed, the minimum number of the regular army will be about sixty thousand men, which the President is authorized to increase whenever necessary, by the addition of two companies to each regiment, and by increasing the number in each company, till the maximum be a hundred thousand. It is believed the army thus constituted, will be sufficient to garrison the South until the insurgent States are admitted. The council strongly opposed the present system of arming the militia in the South, and urged that it be at once discontinued.

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The government directors, commissioners and engineers of the Pacific Railroad, who were some days in session here, adjourned today. They adopted a standard for the construction of the road, and measures to facilitate the steady progress of the work. Reports were read from them, testifying to the progress of the work.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 7.

A destructive fire this morning destroyed seven buildings; the fire originated in the dry goods store of Bestoff & Schluger, north corner of Poplar St., and rapidly spread to buildings on both sides. Loss estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars.

From California.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.

It is reported that gentlemen here made propositions to a firm that deals largely in printing materials for the purchase of an outfit for a new morning paper, soon to be established, with \$100,000 capital. It will be Republican in politics.

Michael Wolf has filed a petition in insolvency. He began business in 1849 with no capital, as a carpenter, and made \$60,000. He lost \$25,000 in stocks, \$10,000 in bad debts and \$17,000 in goods lost at sea. He owes \$10,000 and has no assets.

B. F. Driggs was fined \$500, and J.

M. White \$300, by Judge Cowles to-day for gambling. The fines were paid.

Chloro, Robt.

Buller’s paper mill, at St. Charles, near this city, supplying the dailies with paper, was burned yesterday. Loss \$11,000; insurance \$60,000.

The owners of the steamship *Reserve State*, Guiding Star, &c., now used in the New Orleans line, are forming a company in New York, headed by Wm. H. Appling, to run opposition to the *Reserve State* via the Isthmus. It is reported that this new line is not intended as permanent, but a make-shift, break to the Pacific, till such time as operators may be found.

The Committee of Internal Revenue has done a great deal of work in investigating the law respecting the same, and in doing so, have given to the public a good deal of information which they dictate, we often doubt, constituting their effusions.

Washington, Feb. 6.

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## Local and Miscellaneous.

At Fort Kearney, Jan. 20th.  
When others think hills are round the ring.

Interesting winter on every page.

The snow is all gone—temperature, below, says the Fort Kearney Herald, of Jan. 20th.

A wedded young lady in Maine says that when she gets married she intends to take chloroform.

An agent has gone East to procure traps for the Cripple Creek Street Rail-way. "Bully for the 'Bluffs'." She's small but spunky.

Christian church services at Independence Hall, to review, at the usual hours, by Rev. Norman McLeod. Also at Camp Douglas, in the afternoon.

DEPT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19th. Mrs. E. E. Edwards, of Dr. J. R. Paul of said city, and sister of Admiral Dahlgren of the U. S. Navy. Her husband is now visiting the mines of Colorado Territory.

SMART, IN THEM.—A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to establish a bureau of information in all that concerns the mining schemes introduced into the market, or which are proposed to be capitalized.

A caustic contribution from a trans-  
lady lady, touching the "style" of social  
goings on here—among gentiles as well  
as "natives"—was duly received. "Look out,  
ye high-toned, self-styled 'lightning  
strikers,'" some day soon for sport!

GRAND BALL AT CAMP, NEXT TUESDAY.—  
Bear in mind, everybody, that a grand  
ball and supper will take place at the  
Camp Douglas Hall, next Tuesday night.  
The supper will be gotten up by that  
celebrated caterer, J. Richardson. Cards  
of admission to the soiree and supper,  
\$6. A general invitation is given to the  
citizen public.

A clergyman in Colorado, conversing  
with lady on the vital subject of religion,  
asked her whether the consolations and  
ministrations of the church were all  
so precious to her in her new home as in the States. To which query  
she responded (in no irreverent spirit,  
but simply from the force of habit),  
"you bet!"

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.—Mears, Campbell and Cooper are running a family  
grocery and provision store, in Biazard's  
old stand, 2d door west of the Overland  
"Mail" Co's office, en route to the Post  
Office. Choice groceries, butter,  
vegetables, fruits, fowl, &c. for table  
use; always on hand, at the lowest  
market figures.

APP. SAYS HIS BARNES.—Our exchanges state that ex-President Franklin  
Pierce was baptised and received into the  
communion of the St. Paul's Episcopal  
Church at Concord, New Hampshire,  
on Sabbath, December 3d; and also  
that ex-President Buchanan was received  
into the First Presbyterian Church, in  
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a few Sabbaths  
ago.

AT A SALE OF THE TERRITORIAL MINING  
CLAIMS on the 15th ult., says the Prescott  
(Arizona) Miner, more money was  
realized than was expected. There  
were twenty-four claims sold, bringing  
three hundred and nineteen dollars.  
The highest price paid for any claim  
was one hundred and six dollars for the  
claim by Major Benson.

"OWNER OF THE WOODS."—The following  
notice published in the Black Hawk  
Journal is a startling indication that  
Colorado is now indeed "out of the  
woods." We give it a gratuitous insertion  
for the good of the cause:

Office James E. Lyon & Co.,  
Central City, Jan. 30.—'66.

Our lead furnaces are now ready for  
operation, and we will pay fifty dollars  
per ton for seventy-five per cent. galena  
ore delivered at our smelting works.

JAMES E. LYON & CO.

CHAMBERS CLOTHING TO WINTER IN.—A  
private letter from a reader of our  
Daily, at Franklin Texas, (opposite  
bank of the Rio Grande from El Paso,  
Chihuahua), written by N. Webb, Esq.  
Says: "Janes will be with us at  
El Paso (Jan. 1) preparing for defense.  
There are in Chihuahua State some 800  
Austrian and Belgian troops. The  
weather here is charming. Everybody  
sits with open doors and without fires.  
The plaza is full of fruits, oranges, &c., and  
everything looks green and lovely,  
though they call it winter. Your  
Yankees a pleasant visitor to California  
troops and citizen readers at this place."

YANKEE OYSTERS.—Some fresh oysters  
six or seven days out from their "na-  
tive element," the Pacific's briny deep,  
were received here recently by express  
from San Francisco. Speaking of oysters,  
the naturalists would say, scientifically,  
an oyster is a lamp, a byssophagite  
mollusk. Each oyster can produce  
1,200,000 eggs. Each young oyster is  
the one hundred and twentieth of an  
inch in length, and about two millions  
may be packed in the dimensions of a  
cubic inch. About one-half of the oysters  
are eaten up by the old fish. Oysters  
are said "live" in ten years.  
The oyster trade of New York, alone, is  
estimated at over \$500,000 annually.

OUR VICTORY.—The  
battle of Bull Run, fought at  
Manassas, Virginia, on July 21st, 1861,  
was a victory for the Confederates.  
The battle was fought between the  
Confederate Army and the Union  
Army. The Confederates were  
led by General Robert E. Lee, and  
the Union Army was led by General  
George B. McClellan. The battle  
lasted for about four hours, and  
the Confederates emerged victorious.  
The Union Army suffered heavy  
losses, and the Confederates  
captured many Union soldiers.

OUR JOURNAL.—There is a style  
of journalism that, somehow, never fails  
to suggest a stump speech; and this  
style seems to be popular rather than  
otherwise in America. It is a fact that  
many of our principal newspapers are  
in the habit of publishing harangues  
and stump speeches as "leads." Just  
compare the bitter, shrewd, decamatory  
editorials of the leading American journals  
with those of the London papers,  
and you will note a very marked and  
singular difference in style and tone.

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"Just as the sun goes down,  
From the mountains comes the sound,  
Wagons, on the trail, come to town."

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

She walks in beauty, like the night;  
Of darkness comes and starry skies;  
And all that comes of light and bright  
Meet in her eyes.

Then mellow'd to that tender light  
Which burns to gaudy day denies.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

Or early lightnings over her face,  
When thoughts seriously express  
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,  
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

But tell of days in goodness spent;

A mind at peace with all below,

A heart whose love is innocent!

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

What is a lady of fashion like a  
successful sportman? Because she  
bags the hair.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

Some women who are not lov-

ed, are the most

thought of by the other.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

We fear that the following of  
romantic love in the bosom of the  
romantic love in the bosom of the  
survive the budding of the chin.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

What girls should be like?

Girls should be like the flowers  
that bloom there are to the  
sight, and sweet in memory.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

If some men's bodies were not  
lighter than their minds, they  
would be crooked enough to tie  
on their own backs.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

Why is it easy to break into  
old man's home? Because his  
few.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

"He means well enough,"—Oh  
no doubt; but the question is,  
what does he mean, as well as  
he means? What is the use of a  
man's being so odd and eccentric  
that nobody knows what to make  
of him? He is a good apologist  
and an interpreter always at hand  
to explain?

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

To a sensitive husband, one  
thing is matter of life and death  
—a long, gloomy, tearful sulking  
after a matrimonial quarrel; like  
a ~~dead~~ what's ~~dead~~ at least all  
the old man's lights, thoughts,  
and joys, and, in the end, the  
light of the itself.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

NOTICE

ARSFIELD CLOTHING BROTHERHOOD,

hold their regular meeting in their Hall,

corner State Road and Telegraph St., WED-

NESDAY EVENING of each week, at 6

o'clock. All brethren are cordially invited.

W. H. BROWN, Secretary.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

I. MORRIS,  
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

CITY MARKET,

Begs to inform the public that they will find  
at their Stand: No 3 Frost, (next to LITTLE &  
GARRETT'S) 10¢ per oz. lower prices than  
elsewhere. Price Tea, 50 cents a pound less  
than anybody else.

Everything in the Dry and  
Grocery Line constantly on hand.

10¢ per oz. less than anybody else.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

The People's Store!

## F. AUERBACH &amp; BROS.,

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Merchandise,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Yankee

Notions, Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, &c.

We have on hand a superb stock of

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,

of the finest quality, which we offer at little  
over original cost. Our stock of

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

Of the choicest brands ever imported, including

F. AUERBACH & BROS.,

West side, Temple St., S. D. City.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

Hall, Southwick & Co.,

Dealers in

WHOLESALE DEALERS;

—so and so wool very at

an guilds

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

BOOTS & SHOES

Restaurant

No. 279 and 281 Boundary, (opposite

A. T. Stewart & Co.)

Just off the main street.

JUST OFF THE MAIN STREET.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Just off the main street.

## MOUNTAIN NEWS

GLASS & CLOCKS

JUST OFF THE MAIN STREET.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Just off the main street.

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